

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

RUBEN R. IBARRA, JR.,

Petitioner,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

CASE NO. C20-5592 BHS

CR17-5002-BHS-1

ORDER DENYING PETITIONER'S
MOTION TO VACATE
JUDGMENT UNDER 28 U.S.C.
§ 2255

This matter comes before the Court on Petitioner Ruben R. Ibarra, Jr.'s motion to vacate judgment under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. Dkt. 1. The Court has considered the pleadings filed in support of and in opposition to the motion and the remainder of the file and hereby denies the motion for the reasons stated herein.¹

I. BACKGROUND

In May 2017, Ibarra accepted a plea agreement and the Court accepted his plea to Felon in Possession of a Firearm in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1). *United States v.*

¹ Neither party requests an evidentiary hearing in this case. An evidentiary hearing is not required when "the files and records of the case conclusively show that the prisoner is entitled to no relief." 28 U.S.C. § 2255(b).

1 *Ibarra*, No. CR17-5002-BHS, Dkts. 22–24, 26. Ibarra had previously served one year-
 2 plus sentence for a felony conviction. *Id.*, Dkt. 29, ¶ 27. On September 22, 2017, the
 3 Court sentenced Ibarra to 60 months of incarceration and three years of supervised
 4 release. *Id.*, Dkts. 33–34.

5 On June 22, 2020, Ibarra filed the instant motion to vacate pursuant to § 2255.
 6 Dkt. 1. Ibarra argues that his conviction must be vacated in light of the Supreme Court’s
 7 decision in *Rehaif v. United States*, 139 S. Ct. 2191 (2019). *Id.* at 1. On July 13, 2020, the
 8 Court requested an answer from Respondent the United States of America (“the
 9 Government”). Dkt. 2. On August 4, 2020, the Government responded. Dkt. 4. On
 10 August 13, 2020, Ibarra replied. Dkt. 5.

11 II. DISCUSSION

12 Ibarra was convicted under 18 U.S.C. § 922(g), which prohibits specified
 13 categories of persons from possessing firearms. Nine categories of persons are subject to
 14 the prohibition, including any person “who has been convicted in any court of, a crime
 15 punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year.” 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1).
 16 Another provision, 18 U.S.C. § 924(a)(2), provides that anyone who knowingly violates
 17 this prohibition may be fined or imprisoned for up to ten years. Prior to *Rehaif*, every
 18 federal court of appeals to consider the question, including the Ninth Circuit, had held
 19 that the prosecution did not have to prove knowledge of one’s prohibited status. *See*
 20 *Rehaif*, 139 S.Ct. at 2210 & n.6 (Alito, J., dissenting) (collecting cases).

21 In *Rehaif*, the Supreme Court held that “knowingly” applied both to the relevant
 22 conduct, possessing a firearm, and the relevant status, falling into one of the nine

1 categories—and thus “[t]o convict a defendant, the Government therefore must show that
2 the defendant knew he possessed a firearm and also that he knew he had the relevant
3 status when he possessed it.” *Id.* at 2194 (majority opinion). Ibarra entered his guilty plea
4 two years before *Rehaif*, so the Court accepted his plea without advising him that
5 knowledge of his status was an element of his offense. Ibarra argues his plea was
6 therefore not knowingly and intelligently made, in violation of the Due Process Clause
7 and Fed. R. Crim. P. 11(b)(1)(G). Dkt. 1 at 5.

8 The Government identifies three procedural bars which are potentially applicable
9 to Ibarra’s § 2255 petition: (1) that Ibarra’s petition is untimely, (2) that Ibarra
10 procedurally defaulted the instant claim, and (3) that Ibarra waived his right to
11 collaterally attack his sentence. *See* Dkt. 4 at 2–3.

12 Regarding timeliness, a § 2255 motion is timely if filed within one year from “the
13 date on which the right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if that
14 right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable
15 to cases on collateral review.” 28 U.S.C. § 2255(f)(3). The Government agrees with
16 Ibarra that *Rehaif* applies retroactively on collateral review and concedes that Ibarra’s
17 petition is timely filed. Dkt. 4 at 3 & n.3 (citing, among others, *Welch v. United States*,
18 136 S. Ct. 1257, 1264–66 (2016); *United States v. Valdez*, 195 F.3d 544, 546–47 (9th Cir.
19 1999), *overruled on other grounds by* *Dodd v. United States*, 545 U.S. 353 (2005)).

20 Regarding procedural default, the Government contends that Ibarra procedurally
21 defaulted his claim because he never sought to withdraw his guilty plea on the instant
22 basis, and he did not appeal. Dkt. 4 at 5. “Where a defendant has procedurally defaulted a

1 claim by failing to raise it on direct review, the claim may be raised in habeas only if the
2 defendant can first demonstrate either ‘cause’ and actual ‘prejudice’ or that he is ‘actually
3 innocent.’” *United States v. Braswell*, 501 F.3d 1147, 1149 (9th Cir. 2007) (quoting
4 *Bousley v. United States*, 523 U.S. 614, 622 (1998)) (internal quotation omitted). Ibarra
5 argues that he can show cause and prejudice for any procedural default. Dkt. 5 at 3.

6 Regarding waiver, Ibarra waived “[a]ny right to bring a collateral attack against
7 the conviction and sentence . . . except as it may relate to the effectiveness of legal
8 representation.” No. CR17-5002-BHS-1, Dkt. 22 at 9. However, as the Government
9 explains, “whether this waiver is enforceable turns on whether Ibarra has shown that his
10 guilty plea was defective.” Dkt. 4 at 2 n.2 (citing *United States v. Lo*, 839 F.3d 777, 784
11 (9th Cir. 2016)).

12 Therefore, the Court first considers whether Ibarra can show cause and prejudice
13 for his procedural default.

14 **A. Cause**

15 “[A] claim that ‘is so novel that its legal basis is not reasonably available to
16 counsel’ may constitute cause for procedural default.” *Bousley*, 523 U.S. at 622 (quoting
17 *Reed v. Ross*, 468 U.S. 1, 16 (1984)). In *Reed*, the Supreme Court identified three ways to
18 show novelty. 468 U.S. at 17. “First, a decision of this Court may explicitly overrule one
19 of our precedents.” *Id.* (citing *United States v. Johnson*, 457 U.S. 537, 551 (1982)).
20 “Second, a decision may ‘overtur[n] a longstanding and widespread practice to which this
21 Court has not spoken, but which a near-unanimous body of lower court authority has
22 expressly approved.” *Id.* (quoting *Johnson*, 457 U.S. at 551). “And, finally, a decision

1 may ‘disapprov[e] a practice this Court arguably has sanctioned in prior cases.’” *Id.*
2 (quoting *Johnson*, 457 U.S. at 551). The Supreme Court went on to explain “[b]y
3 definition, when a case falling into one of the first two categories is given retroactive
4 application, there will almost certainly be no reasonable basis upon which an attorney
5 previously could have urged a state court to adopt the position this Court has ultimately
6 adopted.” *Id.*

7 However, in *Bousley*, the Supreme Court explained that a claim is not novel if “at
8 the time of petitioner’s plea, the Federal Reporters were replete with cases involving
9 challenges” on an identical theory. *Bousley*, 523 U.S. at 623. Moreover, it elaborated that
10 “‘futility cannot constitute cause if it means simply that a claim was unacceptable to that
11 particular court at that particular time.’” *Id.* at 623 (quoting *Engle v. Isaac*, 456 U.S. 107,
12 130 n.35 (1982)).

13 Some courts have concluded *Bousley* renders unavailable the second *Reed* basis
14 for novelty. Brian R. Means, Federal Habeas Manual § 9B:60 (May 2020) (citing, among
15 others, *McCoy v. United States*, 266 F.3d 1245, 1258–59 (11th Cir. 2001); *United States*
16 *v. Moss*, 252 F.3d 993, 1002–03 (8th Cir. 2001)). In *McCoy*, the Eleventh Circuit
17 reasoned that if every circuit to address the claim had rejected it, that simply
18 demonstrates futility which cannot constitute cause under *Bousley*—it is immaterial that
19 defense counsel would have to file “kitchen sink” briefs to avoid procedural bars. *McCoy*,
20 266 F.3d at 1258–59. In *Moss*, the Eighth Circuit discussed what might show a
21 “longstanding” practice among lower courts, reasoning that even if the second *Reed* basis
22 for novelty remains valid, it “appears inapplicable when the issue has been settled for

1 what is only a mere moment in the time line of lower federal court jurisprudence.” *Moss*,
2 252 F.3d at 1002–03. Specifically, in 2001, the Eighth Circuit concluded that the concept
3 at issue “was only conclusively established among the circuit courts in the early 1990s,
4 and we respectfully disagree with the dissent’s assertion that the lower courts’ treatment
5 of the issue constitutes a ‘longstanding’ practice.” *Id.* at 1003.

6 Ibarra argues that the Court should apply the second *Reed* basis for novelty in this
7 case. Dkt. 5 at 3. He emphasizes that in *Bousley*, the Supreme Court was considering
8 failure to appeal on an issue that was the subject of a circuit split, a context
9 distinguishable from the circuits’ near-unanimity prior to *Rehaif*. *Id.* at 4–5 (citing
10 *Bousley*, 523 U.S. at 632; *Bailey v. United States*, 516 U.S. 137, 142 (1995)). Ibarra is
11 correct that, prior to *Rehaif*, an unbroken string of federal appeals courts had concluded
12 that knowledge of one’s prohibited status was not a required element of a § 922(g)
13 conviction. The dissent in *Reihaf* characterized the decision as “casually overturn[ing] the
14 long-established interpretation of an important criminal statute, 18 U.S.C. § 922(g) . . .
15 used in thousands of cases for more than 30 years.” 139 S. Ct. at 2201 (Alito, J.,
16 dissenting). Every Court of Appeals to address the question had agreed, and only the
17 Second and Sixth Circuits had not spoken to the issue. *Id.* at 2210 & n.6 (collecting
18 cases).

19 Courts in this District have disagreed about whether to find cause in challenges to
20 convictions under *Rehaif*. In *Moore v. United States*, the Court found the petitioner had
21 not shown cause, reasoning that at the time of sentencing and foregone appeal, there were
22 “plenty of cases where this issue was being raised,” citing *United States v. Jackson*, 120

1 F.3d 1226, 1229 (11th Cir. 1997); *United States v. Langley*, 62 F.3d 602, 604 (4th Cir.
2 1995) (en banc); *United States v. Smith*, 940 F.2d 710, 713 (1st Cir. 1991). *Moore*, No.
3 20-5115-RBL, Dkt. 8 at 5–6 (W.D. Wash. July 14, 2020). The relevant plea and
4 sentencing in *Moore* occurred in in 2007. *United States v. Moore*, No. 06-5419-RBL-1,
5 Dkts. 17, 18, 24.

6 In *Mujahidh v. United States*, the Court noted that the petitioner made “no serious
7 effort to establish ‘cause,’” and reasoned that “the issue was litigated in federal courts
8 across jurisdictions for many years prior to [the petitioner’s] indictment and guilty plea.”
9 *Mujahidh*, No. 19-1852-JLR, 2020 WL 1330750, at *2–3 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 23, 2020)
10 (citing, among others, *United States v. Butler*, 637 F.3d 519, 524 (5th Cir. 2011)
11 (collecting cases)). The petitioner in *Mujahidh* pled guilty in 2011 and was sentenced in
12 2013. *Mujahidh v. United States*, No. 19-1852 JLR, Dkt. 5 at 2. Ibarra argues that *Moore*
13 and *Mujahidh* are not persuasive because both petitioners were pro se and no party
14 alerted the Court to the “near-unanimous body of lower-court authority” criterion. Ibarra
15 is correct that neither the petitioner in *Moore* nor the petitioner in *Mujahidh* raised this
16 criterion. *See Moore*, No. 20-5115-RBL, Dkts. 1, 6; *Mujahidh*, No. 19-1852-JLR, Dkts.
17 1, 1-1.

18 In *Saephanh v. United States*, the Court found the petitioner had established cause.
19 *Saephanh*, No. 20-0951-JCC (W.D. Wash. Sept. 28, 2020), Dkt. 8 at 3. The Court
20 reasoned that “*Bousely* defines futility as something more than being unacceptable to
21 ‘that particular court at that particular time;’” rather, the relief “must be *unavailable* in
22 any circuit.” *Id.* (quoting *Bousley*, 523 U.S. at 623). Because none of the circuits held that

1 knowledge was a required element of a § 922(g)(1) claim at the time of the petitioner's
2 plea, the Court reasoned that the petitioner had shown cause for procedural default of his
3 *Rehaif* claim. *Id.* (citing *Rehaif*, 139 S. Ct. at 2201 (Alito, J., dissenting)). The petitioner
4 in *Saephanh* pled guilty and was sentenced in 2016. *United States v. Saephanh*, No. 16-
5 0091-JCC-1, Dkts. 20, 24, 29.

6 As noted, Ibarra pled guilty in May 2017 and was sentenced on September 22,
7 2017. No. CR17-5002-BHS, Dkts. 22–24, 26, 33–34. The Supreme Court granted
8 certiorari in *Rehaif* on January 11, 2019. *Rehaif v. United States*, 139 S. Ct. 914 (2019).
9 Considering the dissent in *Rehaif*'s characterization of the state of the law as well-settled
10 and that Ibarra's plea and sentencing dates are somewhat later than the petitioners' in
11 *Moore* and *Mujahidh* and similar to the plea and sentencing dates in *Saephanh*, the Court
12 assumes without deciding that Ibarra can show cause.

13 **B. Prejudice and Structural Error**

14 Ibarra argues that the impact of the *Rehaif* error both (1) satisfies the actual
15 prejudice standard and (2) represents structural error excusing him from the obligation to
16 show prejudice.

17 **1. Prejudice**

18 The Ninth Circuit reviews *Rehaif* error at trial on § 922(g)(1) charges under the
19 plain error standard. *See, e.g., United States v. Benamor*, 937 F.3d 1182 (9th Cir. 2019);
20 *United States v. Johnson*, 979 F.3d 632 (9th Cir. 2020). Plain error requires showing “(1)
21 there was an error, (2) the error is clear or obvious, (3) the error affected [the defendant's]
22 substantial rights, and (4) the error seriously affected the fairness, integrity, or public

1 reputation of judicial proceedings.” *Johnson*, 979 F.3d at 636 (citing *Benamor*, 937 F.3d
2 at 1188). As the instant case is a collateral attack, the standard is “significantly higher”
3 than plain error—the petitioner must show “cause and actual prejudice.” *United States v.*
4 *Fraday*, 456 U.S. 152, 167 (1982).

5 The Government argues that Ibarra cannot show plain error, let alone actual
6 prejudice. Dkt. 4 at 7. Ibarra counters that because he pled guilty, if the record does not
7 show he was “*told of the information necessary to secure an intelligent plea*,” it is
8 immaterial that the record contains evidence of his knowledge of prohibited status. Dkt. 5
9 at 6 (emphasis in original) (citing *Henderson v. Morgan*, 426 U.S. 637 (1976)). In other
10 words, he contends that the analysis in cases which went to trial and were reviewed for
11 plain error should not control “because those cases do not assert an unintelligent and
12 involuntary plea.” *Id.* at 6. As noted, Ibarra previously served a year-plus sentence for a
13 felony conviction. No. CR17-5002BHS, Dkt. 29, ¶ 27. He argues the *Rehaif* error
14 deprived him of “any incentive to develop defense arguments on his mental state at the
15 time of the firearms possession.” Dkt. 5 at 6. Considering *Henderson* and the Ninth
16 Circuit’s disposition of allegations of *Rehaif* error at trial and in guilty plea cases, the
17 Court agrees with the Government that Ibarra cannot show actual prejudice.

18 In *Henderson*, the defendant was not informed of the elements of a second-degree
19 murder charge and testified that he would not have pled guilty had he been aware of the
20 element of intent to cause death. 426 U.S. at 643–44. The Supreme Court held that even
21 assuming overwhelming evidence of guilt and competent counsel who would have
22 advised a guilty plea, a plea cannot be “voluntary in a constitutional sense” as an

1 intelligent admission “unless the defendant received ‘real notice of the true nature of the
2 charge against him, the first and most universally recognized requirement of due
3 process.’” *Id.* at 644–45 (quoting *Smith v. O’Grady*, 312 U.S. 329, 334 (1941)). As the
4 defendant had “unusually low mental capacity” it was not clear “that the error was
5 harmless beyond a reasonable doubt.” *Id.* at 647.

6 Reviewing *Rehaif* error at trial for plain error on appeal, the Ninth Circuit has
7 concluded that there was no probability the outcome of the proceeding would have been
8 different where the defendant had a prior felon-in-possession conviction, thus proving
9 “beyond a reasonable doubt that Defendant had the knowledge required by *Rehaif* and
10 that any error in not instructing the jury to make such a finding did not affect Defendant’s
11 substantial rights or the fairness, integrity, or public reputation of the trial.” *Benamor*,
12 937 F.3d at 1189 (citing *Molina-Martinez v. United States*, 136 S.Ct. 1338, 1342 (2016));
13 *see also Johnson*, 979 F.3d at 637–39 (defendant who had served multiple year-plus
14 prison terms “c[ould not] plausibly argue that a jury . . . would find that he was unaware
15 of his status as someone previously convicted of an offense punishable by more than a
16 year in prison.”).

17 Similarly, the Ninth Circuit has held in three unpublished dispositions reviewing
18 guilty pleas with *Rehaif* error that considering record evidence of knowledge of
19 prohibited status, the petitioners failed to show a reasonable probability that they would
20 have continued to plead not guilty without the alleged error or failed to show effect on the
21 fairness or integrity of the proceedings. *United States v. Valencia-Barragan*, 819 F.
22 App’x 508, 511 (9th Cir. 2020) (failure to show reasonable probability would have gone

1 to trial but for the error, and the record showed knowledge of domestic violence
2 conviction through participation in treatment program); *United States v. Espinoza*, 816 F.
3 App'x 82, 84 (9th Cir. 2020) (failure to show evidence defendant would have gone to
4 trial but for the error); *United States v. Johnson*, No. 18-10016, 2020 WL 6305981, at *2
5 (9th Cir. Oct. 28, 2020) (failure to show effect on fairness or integrity of proceedings).²
6 The Ninth Circuit recently addressed an argument similar to Ibarra's in a § 922(g)(1) plea
7 case on remand from the Supreme Court in light of *Rehaif*—that the defendant was
8 prevented from presenting a complete defense and likely would not have pled guilty if he
9 had been aware of the missing element. *Johnson*, 2020 WL 6305981, at *1–2. The record
10 included a state court plea agreement with the defendant's initials next to the statement
11 that he had been convicted of a felony and could not possess a firearm. *Id.* The Circuit
12 acknowledged that a plea is constitutionally invalid when a defendant's right to be
13 informed of the essential elements of the charges against him is violated. *Id.* (citing
14 *Bousley*, 523 U.S. at 618–19). It found failure to instruct on the *Rehaif* element during the
15 plea colloquy was error, the error was plain, and the defendant's substantial rights were
16 affected. *Id.*

17 However, the defendant was not entitled to relief because he “d[id] not show how
18 the fairness, integrity, or public reputation of judicial proceedings would be adversely
19

20 ² As the Court noted in *Moore*, at least three circuit courts have reached the same
21 conclusion in published opinions considering plea cases on appeal. No. 20-5115-RBL, Dkt. 8 at
22 9 (citing *United States v. Williams*, 946 F.3d 968, 973–75 (7th Cir. 2020); *United States v.*
Green, 946 F.3d 433, 442 n.4 (8th Cir. 2019); *United States v. Burghardt*, 939 F.3d 397, 403–05
(1st Cir. 2019)).

1 affected by affirming his conviction.” *Id.* at *3. Though this decision is unpublished, it is
 2 persuasive.

3 Ibarra’s argument that he was deprived of the opportunity to develop arguments on
 4 his mental state does not show how that the fairness, integrity, or public reputation of
 5 judicial proceedings would be affected if his conviction was affirmed. *See id.* at *2–3; *see*
 6 *also Moore*, No. 20-5115-RBL, Dkt. 8 at 7–8; *Saephanh*, No. 20-951, Dkt. 8 at 3–4. *But*
 7 *see Nair v. United States*, No. C19-1751JLR, 2020 WL 1515627, at *3–5 (W.D. Wash.
 8 Mar. 30, 2020) (procedural default excused by actual innocence; *Henderson*’s
 9 requirement to inform on each element dispositive on merits). This is particularly true
 10 where there is no indication that an evidentiary basis exists for his potential mental state
 11 arguments (which would be arguably available at this level of generality in every
 12 §922(g)(1) *Rehaif* claim) and no claim that his plea would have changed. As the Ninth
 13 Circuit reasoned that the constitutional error was insufficient for plain error in a plea case
 14 on appeal, the Court is not persuaded that it would find the same error can satisfy the
 15 higher actual prejudice standard in this plea case on collateral attack.

16 **2. Structural Error**

17 A structural error is one “entitling the defendant to automatic reversal without any
 18 inquiry into prejudice.” *Weaver v. Massachusetts*, 137 S. Ct. 1899, 1980 (2017). In
 19 *United States v. Dominguez Benitez*, the Supreme Court explained that “[i]t is only for
 20 certain structural errors undermining the fairness of a criminal proceeding as a whole that
 21 even preserved error requires reversal without regard to the mistake’s effect on the
 22 proceedings.” 542 U.S. 74, 81 (2004) (citing *Arizona v. Fulminante*, 499 U.S. 279, 309–

10 (1991)). “Otherwise, relief for error is tied in some way to prejudicial effect” and should “allow consideration of any record evidence tending to show that a misunderstanding was inconsequential to a defendant’s decision, or evidence indicating the relative significance of other facts that may have borne on his choice regardless of any Rule 11 error.” *Id.* at 84. However, the Supreme Court noted the constitutional question of whether a defendant’s guilty plea was knowing and voluntary was different. For example, “when the record of a criminal conviction obtained by guilty plea contains no evidence that a defendant knew of the rights he was putatively waiving, the conviction must be reversed,” the conviction could not be saved “even by overwhelming evidence that the defendant would have pleaded guilty regardless.” *Id.* at 84 n.10 (citing *Boykin v. Alabama*, 395 U.S. 238 (1969)).

Ibarra argues that the Supreme Court’s description of constitutional error in *Dominguez Benitez* “strongly suggest[s]” that a *Rehaif* error in a guilty plea case is structural. Dkt. 5 at 7. The Government counters that the Ninth Circuit has concluded a *Rehaif* error is not structural because it has decided these cases under plain error review on direct appeal. Dkt. 4 at 10 (citing, among others, *Benamor*, 937 F.3d at 1189). However, the Ninth Circuit has found the issue not raised on appeal. *See Johnson*, 2020 WL 6305981, at *3 (structural error argument waived); *Espinoza*, 816 F. App’x at 84–85 (structural error argument forfeited). Among courts of appeals to consider the question, the Fourth Circuit has found that *Rehaif* error is structural, *United States v. Gary*, 954 F.3d 194, 202 (4th Cir. 2020), while at least three courts of appeals have found otherwise, *see, e.g. United States v. Coleman*, 961 F.3d 1024, 1028–30 (8th Cir. 2020); *United*

1 *States v. Lavalais*, 960 F.3d 180, 187–88 (5th Cir. 2020); *United States v. Trujillo*, 960
2 F.3d 1196, 1203–08 (10th Cir. 2020).

3 The Fourth Circuit concluded that *Rehaif* error was structural, relieving the
4 defendant of the obligation to show prejudice on the third prong of plain error review,
5 and that it cast doubt on the integrity of the judicial proceeding, satisfying the fourth
6 prong. *Gary*, 954 F.3d at 203–08. It considered the three rationales for identifying error
7 as structural: (1) where the right protects an interest other than avoiding erroneous
8 conviction, such as the right to self-representation, (2) where the effects of the error are
9 too hard to measure, such as the right to select an attorney, and (3) where the error always
10 results in fundamental unfairness, such as the denial of an attorney or failure to give a
11 reasonable doubt instruction. *Id.* at 204–05. It found *Rehaif* error deprived the defendant
12 of the right to make an informed choice about whether to go to trial and that it was
13 impossible to know how counsel would have advised the defendant or what evidence
14 may have been presented at trial. *Id.* at 205–06. It also independently found that the error
15 was structural “on the ground that fundamental unfairness results when a defendant is
16 convicted of a crime based on a constitutionally invalid guilty plea” in part because, as
17 Ibarra emphasizes, the knowledge-of-status element is what separates innocent from
18 wrongful behavior. Dkt. 5 at 9 (citing *Gary*, 954 F.3d at 206).

19 In contrast, rejecting a structural error argument, the Eight Circuit reasoned that
20 “[n]either the Supreme Court nor this court has ever identified a constitutionally invalid
21 guilty plea as structural error,” and the Fourth Circuit in *Gary* is the only court of appeals
22 to have done so. *Coleman*, 961 F.3d at 1029 & n.3. Considering the distinction raised in

1 *Dominguez Benitez*, the Tenth Circuit reasoned that it could “readily distinguish between
2 a case where the court engages in no plea colloquy at all, *see Boykin*, 395 U.S. at 242–45
3 . . . and one where the court merely omits an element of the charge.” *Trujillo*, 960 F.3d at
4 1202–04 (distinguishing *Henderson* and *Hicks v. Franklin*, 546 F.3d 1279 (10th Cir.
5 2008)). Without a plea colloquy, “we are left to wonder whether the defendant
6 understood the charge against him, the maximum statutory penalties . . . , the strength of
7 the government’s evidence, and the rights he was waiving by pleading guilty.” *Id.* at
8 1204. However, omitting an element of the offense still gives the defendant a general
9 sense of the charges against him, the statutory penalty, the factual basis for the plea, and
10 the rights waived by pleading guilty, so failure to engage in a plea colloquy is a structural
11 error which affects the framework of the plea, while failure to advise of an element is
12 nonstructural, “simply an error within the . . . process itself.” *Id.* at 1204–05 (quoting
13 *Weaver*, 137 S. Ct. at 1907).

14 In the particular context where the petitioner had served a year-plus sentence prior
15 to the plea, the Court finds the Tenth Circuit’s reasoning persuasive considering the Ninth
16 Circuit’s conclusion that *Rehaif* error impacted the knowing and voluntary nature of a
17 plea to a § 922(g)(1) charge but did not cast doubt on the fairness, integrity, or public
18 reputation of the proceedings. *Johnson*, 2020 WL 6305981 at *2–3; *see also Saephanh*,
19 No. 20-951-JCC, Dkt. 8 at 4 n.2 (declining to find structural error; noting *Valencia-*
20 *Barragan*, 819 F. App’x 508 is persuasive). Therefore, the Court concludes that Ibarra
21 has not met his burden to show prejudice or shown that burden is excused by structural
22

error. As Ibarra cannot overcome his procedural default, the Court does not reach the merits.

III. CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY

A certificate of appealability may issue only if petitioner has made “a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.” 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). Ibarra satisfies this standard “by demonstrating that jurists of reason could disagree with the district court’s resolution of his constitutional claims or that jurists could conclude the issues presented are adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.” *Miller-El v. Cockrell*, 537 U.S. 322, 327 (2003) (citing *Slack v. McDaniel*, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000)). The Court agrees with *Saephanh* that the standard is met. No. 20-951-JCC, Dkt. 8 at 4 (recognizing that there are divergent views within this District on cause and divergent views among circuits on structural error). The undersigned therefore certifies the same issues for appeal: “(1) the relevant *Murray* [*v. Carrier*, 477 U.S. 478 (1986)] standard to apply to a procedural default ‘cause’ determination under *Rehaif* and (2) whether a *Rehaif* error during plea is structural.” *Id.*

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IV. ORDER

Therefore, it is hereby **ORDERED** that Ibarra's motion to vacate judgment, Dkt. 1, is **DENIED**. Ibarra's request for a certificate of appealability is **GRANTED**.

The Clerk shall enter a JUDGMENT and close the case.

Dated this 16th day of December, 2020.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Benjamin H. Settle", is written over a horizontal line.

BENJAMIN H. SETTLE
United States District Judge